PUBLISHED DAILY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

THURSDAY, SEPT. 30, 1841.

Vol. LIII. Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter:—52 Rupees Per Annum;—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum. New Series No. 81

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FROM and after the 1st July 1841, the BOMBAY GAZETTE will be published daily (Sundays excepted) without any additional charge to Subscribers.

Bombay, July 1, 1841.

TO ADVERTIZERS

IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in THIS JOURNAL will please to SEND them to this Office before 6 P. M. and endorsed with the number of times they are to be inserted.

CONTRACTS may be made by applying to the PRINTER.

Bombay, August, 1841.

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Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Summary to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

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TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

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NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 5th April 1841.

FOR LONDON.

FOR LONDON DIRECT WITH ALL DISPATCH.—The fine Ship "*Sarah*," of 488 Tons, F. HEIDRICK, Commander. For Freight or Passage, apply to

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Bombay, 30th Sept. 1841.

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By Order of the Board.

SAMUEL JACKSON, Secretary.

Published Monthly,

THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE

AND

Commercial Maritime Journal

OF THE

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EDITED BY

R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ.

AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES," &c.

England possessed of Colonies in every part of the globe, has no Magazine, devoted to their peculiar and nationally momentous interests.

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Newgate-street. London; to whom communications for the Editor (post paid) are to be anddressed.

John Comming, Dublin. White and Co. and J Johnstone, Edinburgh.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable the Governor in Council intend to despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee, on the second day after the arrival of the overland mail from England, in October next, and in each succeeding month, until further notice.

By order of the Hon ble the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt

Bombay Castle, 31st August 1841.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

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Age	25 Without Profits	1	18	5	With Profits	£2	2	11	£	cent.
30	.. ..	2	3	10	.. ..	2	8	2	do-	
40	.. ..	2	19	1	.. ..	3	3	4	do.	
50	.. ..	4	9	8	.. ..	4	14	5	do.	
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Older ages may be Insured, and the half credit for five years is found particularly convenient on such Insurance. Annuities are granted on very liberal terms.

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Every information will be afforded on application to the Resident Director, Edward Boyd, Esq., No, 8, Waterloo place. Proposals may be accepted on Wednesday at three o'clock, and any other days at half past two o'clock, when Frederick Hole Thomson, Esq., the Company's Surgeon, is in attendance to give despatch to the business.

PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary.

ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, EAST INDIA and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. 13, Waterloo.place, and 24, Finch lane, Cornhill, London,

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1. Assurances ganted upon the lives of persons in every station in life, and for every part of the world from 2.20l. to 5,000l.

2. Premiums calculated for non-participation as well as participation of profits.

3. Persons assured, by paying a slight increase upon the ordinary rate (see Table V. of the Prospectus may themselves receive the amount assured before attaining that age, it will be paid to their representatives.

4. Fraud only to vitiate a policy.
5. No additional expense but the stamp,
6. Officers serving in the Royal Navy assured on particularly favourable terms.
7 Rates of premium constructed upon sound principles with reference to every British colony.
8. No arbitrary imposition of extra premium.
9. Persons assured in this office may change from one degree of risk to another without forfeiting their policies
10. Officers and others assured at the Indian rate on returning to this country, are required to pay a home premium only.
11. Annuities provided to the widows of officers and others upon advantageous terms.
12. Immediate annuities granted upon liberal term
13. Assurances in favour of children, after the death of both parents, provided by an extremely low scale premiums.
14. A dividend of 4l. per cent has been and continues to be paid upon the Shareholders' deposits.
15. Board days every Thursday, at one o'clock; and every facility afforded for effecting assurances on other days of business.

WILLIAM DANIELL WATSON, Secretary

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO EUROPE VIA Egypt, Malta and the Ionian Islands, for Goods, Passengers and Parcels. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's new Steam Ships will start from Southampton for Alexandria touching at Gibraltar and Malta, carrying Her Majesty's Mails and despatches under contract with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and thence forward the new line of Steam Vessels for the East India Mails belonging to this Company will leave England on the 1st of every month, arriving at Malta on the 10th, and at Alexandria on the 14th; leaving Alexandria about the 20th to the 25th of every month, and making the passage home in 14 days, including 24 hours stoppage at Malta and 6 hours at Gibraltar.

Each Vessel will carry a medical officer, and the time occupied in the passage home will be allowed in the quarantine.

Swift and commodious steam Vessels are about to be placed on the Nile for the conveyance of passengers between Atfee and Cairo, and by which they will be sure of reaching Suez as soon as the mails. A large and powerful Steam Ship will shortly be started to run between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon and Suez, in connexion with the Steamer to Alexandria, particulars of which will be given in a future advertisement; and a branch Steamer for goods, passengers, and parcels will run Twice a month between Malta and the Ionian Islands. A liberal table, with wines and every necessary will be found and included in the fare. Female Stewards to attend on ladies. Private family Cabins and a separate Sleeping Cabin for every passenger under ordinary circumstances.

Passengers for India, who may wish to visit the interesting scenery and localities of Spain and Portugal will have the privilege, without additional expense, of proceeding in any of the Company's weekly Peninsular Mail Steam packets, and may thus visit Vigo, Lisbon, and Cintra, Cadiz, Seville, Gibraltar, Algeciras, &c. joining the large Steamer for Malta and Alexandria at Gibraltar.

Full directions for Travellers by this new and improved conveyance are in preparation, and will shortly be printed.

N. B. The Cost of Transmission of parcels and small packages will be greatly reduced.

The following rates of fare include a table with wines, &c., found in a style of first rate respectability and liberality:

RATES OF FARE.

To and From	1st Cabin	2nd Cabin.
England and Alexandria.	£ 45 „ „	—£ 30 „ „
England and Malta.....	„ 33 „ „	—„ 22 10 „
England and Gibraltar..	„ 20 „ „	—„ 14 „ „
Alexandria and Malta...	„ 12 „ „	—„ 8 „ „
Malta and Gibraltar.....	„ 13 „ „	—„ 8 10 „
Malta and Corfu.....	„ 7 „ „	—„ 4 10 „

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BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.
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2, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON

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The Court of Directors hereby give notice that they grant Letters of Credit and bills at thirty days' sight on their undermentioned branches in Australasia, viz. Sydney, Bathurst, Maitland, Hobart Town, Launceston, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Perth, at par.

Applications to be made either at their office, No 2, Moorgate-street; or at their bankers, Messrs. Smith Payne, and Smiths.

By order of the Court.

WILLIAM MILLIKEN, Secretary.

Bombay, 30th August 1841,

Shipping in the Harbour.

Names.	*Agents.*	*From.*	*To Sail.*
Str. Cleopatra	Supt. Indian Navy.....	Suez.	1st Oct.
Iron Str. Ariadne..	Ditto....do.....do.....	China	few days.
Iron Str. Medusa..	Ditto....do.....do.....	China.....	few days.
Lady Feversham..	Dirom Carter& Co.	London ..	Despatch.
Morley	Dirom carter &co.....	London ..	25th inst.
Repulse....	Forbes & Co.....	London. ..	Despatch.
Mary.....	B. & A. Hormusjee & co.	London ..	Despatch.
Herculaneum	Syers, Livingston & co..	Liverpool	Despatch.
Calcutta.....	Ritchie, Steuart & Co. ..	Liverpool	28th inst.
Eleanor.....	Macvicar Burn & Co....	Liverpool	1st prox.
Duchess of Argyll..	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	Liverpool	Despatch.
Athol.....	Skinner & Co.....	Liverpool	Despatch.
Madonna....	Dirom, Carter & Co	Liverpool	Despatch.
Thalia.....	McG., Brownrigg & Co.	Liverpool	Despatch.
Copeland	Syers, Livingston & co..	Liverpool	1st prox.
Majestic.....	G. S. King.....	Liverpool	20th prox.
Ann Martin..... ..	W. Nicol & Co.....	Clyde	Despatch.
Hannah Kerr	Ritchie, Steuart & Co. ...	China	In October
Sir H. Compton..	Aga M. Rahim	China	Despatch.
Isabella.....	Forbes & Co.....	China	Despatch.
Ardaseer..	C. Cowasjee & Co.....	Macao. ...	To-morrow
Westmoreland	W. Nicol & Co.....	Singapore	To-morrow
Sterling.....	Higginson and Cardwell.	Calcutta..	Immediately
Charles Forbes....	Hormusjee Bhiccajee	.....	
Royal Saxon.....	B. & A. Hormusjee &co.	.....	
Castle Huntly	C. Cowasjee & Co.....	.....	
Ann.....	Foster & Co.....	.....	
Samuel.....	Skinner & co.....	.....	
Augusta.....	C. Cowasjee& Co.....	.....	
Margaret.....	.....	.....	

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Ariadne, Meduxa, Zenobia, Auckland, Cleopatra, Indus, and Berenice; Brigs Taptee and Tigris, Schooners Royal Tiger, and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Cardiva and Maldive.

Yacht Prince Regent.

Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rahimon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Rangoon, Petamber Savoy, Fanny, Lodease, Hamanshaw, Dudley, Faze cardree, Dowlut Pursaud, Futtel Currim, Bramear, Fati Rayman.

Portuguese—Brig of War Cassadore Affricano.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

A Suspicion.

A Court of Enquiry was to have assembled in the Fort yesterday, to investigate (we believe) a case in which the savings of certain Sepoys have been unauthorisedly disposed of by the officer in command of the company.—Englishman, September 15.

Take care of the Pence—the Pounds will take care of themselves.

We are sorry to learn that two of the boxes of treasure which were supposed to have come on the *Calliope* are missing. It is probable that, in the hurry and confusion amid which the shipment took place, the boxes were never put on board at all, or that there was some irregularity on the part of whoever took the account of what was received. The amount in the two boxes may be equal to about thirty thousand rupees, we understand.—Ibid.

Tort and Retort.

The Editor of the *Courier* has put forth a Neddytorial on the late medal case, which we pronounce a silly production, even comparatively speaking, after having read his previous lucubrations on the same subject, and a brief report of the personal display he made at the meeting of the Society. We do not intend to make an article on him at present, but we are amused with the cool way in which he couples himself and the Chief Justice, throughout the business. He makes it a case of 'Rex meus et Ego,' at all events, but evidently thinks that he sustains Sir Edward a good deal by making him do one of the componencies of the double cherry. 'The President and Mr. Johnson,'—'Sir Edward Ryan and Mr. Johnson,'—'the Chief Justice and ourselves,'—Lord! how we apples swim! But poor Sir Edward, how must *he* feel on finding himself in a position in which he is liable to be *cluck'd* under the wing of our Grandmother for protection! Truly a sad complexion this, to come to at last,—the lowest public position to which a public man can sink.—Ibid.

General Nott.

By a letter from Candahar of the 14th August, we hear that Major General Nott had given up all idea of returning to the Presidency immediately; and that it was more than probable he would succeed to the command of our force in Affghanistan. We regret to hear that General Elphinston's health is in a very precarious state.—Star, September 15.

Shipping Intelligence.

The Shipping Report of this-morning announced the arrival of the *Enchantress*, Cormick, from Liverpool 9th May; the *Cambria*, Garrick, from London 13th March, and Bordeaux 13th May, and the *Union*, Sarflen, from the Mauritius 10th August, and Madras 8th Sept.—Hurkaru, Sept. 15.

Captain Abbott.

We understand that Capt. James Abbott, of the Artillery, has been appointed second in command of the Mhairwarrah Local Battalion. Capt. Abbott, who marched with his company to Affghanistan at the breaking out of the war, was subsequently attached to the Herat Mission, and shortly afterwards deputed, on a secret embassy, to Khiva. From Khiva, it will be remembered, he proceeded to Russia, thence to England, and, after a short sojourn, returned overland to Bengal. It was for carrying out the work commenced by Captain Abbott, that Richmond Shakespear was lately knighted by the Queen.—Ibid.

New Converts from Hindooism.

Yesterday week a Writ of Habeas Corpus was issued, directed to the Revd. Mr. Bowyer, calling upon him to bring up on the next Chamber day (Friday last) the persons of two Hindoo youths named Nubinchunder Mittra and Premchand Shoor. The Reverend gentleman appeared, but not with the youths in question, for the return to the Writ stated that they were not residing with him, nor had they been for more than a few days. These youths are not quite of age (16, according to Hindoo Law) but they have become converts, we understand, to the Christian faith, and though they have seen their relatives subsequently to their seeking an asylum with the Missionaries they steadily refuse to return to their parental roofs. The attempt to obtain them forcibly, or rather by the arm of the law, we consider injudicious, for they are very nearly of age, and are acting without any restraint. One, if not both, were students of the Hindoo College.—Courier, September 15.

The Medal Question.

Our contemporary the *Englishman* has ventured upon ground which it would have been more discreet to have avoided when he talked about *cliquery* with relationship to the late decision to give the Agricultural Society's Gold Medal to Captain Charlton, for the *Hurkaru* was quite right when he said there was a great deal too much of partizanship in the affair—a great deal too much of personal feeling allowed to peep out on the part of some of Captain Charlton's friends—a great deal too much anxiety to carry their point and a great deal too much of inconsistency not to lower the whole transaction immeasurably in the eyes of those who view it temperately. We have reasons for thinking that if those who opposed the motion had exerted it, the result would have been different, but its opponents neither combined in searching for arguments or in any other way. Whether the supporters of the motion acted similarly, whether they never met in conclave, and whether they never canvassed for a Member's attendance, they know best. That those gentlemen who voted on the occasion voted not from conviction we do not for a moment assert or think, but if these who from conviction would have voted the otherway had thought there would have been any necessity for their attendance, we have some idea that there would have been a very contrary decision. But this is a subject which may well remain without further discussion, nor should we have touched upon it but for the assertion that the vote was to the defeat of a *clique*, but which *clique* exists, we believe, in the mind alone which gave birth to the statement.

We have said that some of the supporters of Captain Charlton have been acting inconsistently, and we now proceed to point out the mode of their eccentricity. Have they not been reprobating the President and Mr. Johnson for prevoting against Captain Charlton's claim? Did they not exclaim against it as an indecorum? (ridiculously enough we admit, yet they did so exclaim) and now what have they done themselves? Why, they have pledged themselves to give their voices in favor of Captain Jenkins at the next meeting! Is not this pre-voting? Is not this indecorum? If ever any gentlemen have illustrated how incompatible are partizanship and consistency, they are those in question, and we leave them to the comfort of their own thoughts upon the occasion.*

With regard to the repetition *ad nauseum* of the opinion that a Judge should not preside over a Scientific Society—or, in other words, that neither Sir Willfam Jones nor Sir Edward Ryan ought to have been Presidents of the Asiatic Society, nor Sir John Grant of the Mechanic's Institute, we will make no reply; nor will we make any commentary upon the Judge last-named not being attacked for acting so unbecomingly as to patronize science. These are things which we have long since answered, and upon which the public mind has long been convinced. As for the reason now assigned why a Judge should not preside over a Society of Science, viz. because he is liable to be *opposed*; we will leave that to work conviction where it may, until we have learnt that opposition is synonymous with insult, that to yield to argument on subjects of science is a disgrace, and that those who differ in opinion upon these matters cannot express themselves with that courtesy which is becoming men of enlightened minds, and without any of the ruffianisms or personalities of political clubbists. Scientific associations are places where all,—the prince, the prelate, and the judge equally with the private gentleman and the merchant,—may and do meet throughout the world, to aid and to share in the acquirement of knowledge, and it is only when some rude, ungoverned spirits break in, who cannot meet opposition on such topics as it ought to be met—that is, as if the contest is for truth not for victory—that meetings can ever become disgustful, and unfit not only for a judge but for a gentleman to attend: We never have yet heard of a society so degraded, nor do we anticipate we shall see an illustration in India, and until it does occur, we shall never agree that it is unbecoming for a judge to fill its Presidentship, and when we do see occasion so to agree, it will also be when we see that no other gentleman ought to be enrolled among its members.—Ibid.

* Since the above was written we are well pleased to see that Dr. J. Grant and Mr. Hume disclaim having intended to give any such pledge; and it is quite admissible that in the warmth of argument, or, as the *Englishman* says, in the extacy of anticipated triumph, they were unguarded in their expressions and more generous than discreet—but that many of the members, and among them the editor of the *Englishman* himself, understood them and others so to pledge themselves is quite certain. We are glad the *locus penitentiæ* has been of avail, and hope that some more of the declarators will explain or retract.

Penang.

Salvage Case of the Brig Freak.

In the Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca.

The *Freak*, THOMAS JOS. SUFFIELD, deceased, late Master.

Judgment.

This is a case of salvage claimed by the Rajah of Acheen through his Agents, Mr. Charles Scott and Sr. Perdahana Panglima Bandar, for the recovery of the Brig *Freak* and her cargo from a body of insurgent convicts, who on their voyage hither from Bombay had dispossessed the master and crew and after murdering the former and his chief mate had brought the vessel and cargo to Acheen, where they were seized and the property secured by the claimant and finally brought in safety to Pinang.

On the part of the owners, against whom a monition had been granted to shew cause why salvage should not be decreed to the claimant, Mr. Carnegy contended, on general grounds that the claim could not be supported: that the Rajah had not taken the vessel from the convicts who had voluntarily given it up to him; that he had incurred no risk, danger or trouble in the matters that, even were it otherwise, he had done no more than his plain duty as an independent Prince and a professed friend and ally of the British government, in dispossessing the convicts and securing the vessel and cargo for the owners; and that moreover, there were circumstances as disclosed in the affidavits, which tended to show that so far from being entitled to any remuneration, he had laid himself open to the charge of a guilty participation with the convicts in conniving at the escape of several of them and in the abstraction of a portion of the cargo.

Mr. Logan, for the claimant, said that as all the facts of the case were disclosed in the affidavits and the depositions of the witness on the trial of the convicts, he would leave the evidence to speak for itself and at once address himself to the law of the case only observing that enough had been proved to exonerate his client from the charge or either making away with any part of the cargo or conniving at the escape of any of the convicts.—He then contended, at some length, that the Rajah would have been justified, on recognized principles of English law, in appropriating the entire ship and cargo to his own use; that he had acted, however, with propriety and honor in first submitting his claim to a British Court of Justice; that, however hard it might appear upon the owners, the Court would unhesitatingly, if his view of the law were correct, decree the whole to the claimant, or at least a moiety; and that nothing could be more politic than such a course,—more honorable to the British character,—or better calculated to effect the entire suppression of piracy by ensuring what was indispensable for the purpose, the cordial co-operation of the Native chiefs.

The argument for the claimant is founded on Lord Mansfield's *dictum* in the case of *Goss vs Withers* 2 Burr. 695, that "*in Spain, Venice and England, the goods go to the captor of the pirate against the owner.*" But, to understand the full import of this observation and the argument raised upon it, the passage must be viewed entire and with reference to the context. The real question in that case was, as to the precise time when the insured, after the capture of a vessel by the enemy, was entitled to abandon, as for a total loss, to the insurers; but an irrelevant question was also started by the counsel, as to the time when, by the law of Nations, the property in such cases was changed or divested out of the original owner and transferred to the enemy. After an able review of the various opinions of foreign jurists on this latter question, Lord Mansfield states what he had ascertained to be the practice of the Court of Admiralty in England, before any Act of Parliament commanded restitution, or fixed the rate of salvage, viz. "that they held the property not changed so as to bar the owner, in favor of a vendee or recaptor, till there had been *a sentence of condemnation.*" He then refers to two remarkable cases which had been decided on this principle and continues: "But whatever rule ought to be followed in favor of the owner against a recaptor or vendee, it can no way affect the case of an insurance, between the insurer and insured." And then, after pointing out the distinction between the two questions, he proceeds, in further illustration of the distinction, as follows: "A capture by a pirate, (and in Spain, Venice and England, the goods go to the captor of the pirate against the owner, as there can be no condemnation to entitle the pirate,) or a capture under a commission where there is no war, do not change the property—yet as between the insurer and insured, they are just upon the same footing as captures by an enemy." Such is Lord Mansfield's *dictum*: and the construction which has been put upon it, in favor of the Rajah's claim to the whole of the property now in question, is as follows: "In case of capture by an *enemy*, the property is not changed so as to entitle the taker and give an absolute right to the recaptor, until *condemnation*. But as there can be no condemnation to entitle a *pirate*, the *general law* is not interfered with, and the recaptor obtains the goods and the owner cannot be restored." Now this "general law of nature," as it was called in the introductory part of the argument for the claimant, was broadly defined thus: "The moment the owners, of a vessel, are divested of possession by those who have the will and the power to retain that vessel as their own, the captors have become the proprietors, and the vessel is lost to the original owners." And this law, it is further contended, though altered by express Acts of the Legislature in cases of recapture from an *enemy*, remains "stationary" in cases of recapture from *pirates!*

It is needless to demonstrate the fallacy of this reasoning,—to prove that "might is *not* always right,"—or to cite authorities in support of one of the first precepts of the law of nature—"*suum cuique tribuere.*" If the rule contended for ever obtained in England, it must have been the creature of positive institution for a particular purpose, the suppression of piracy; but certainly formed no part of the law of nature or of nations above the savage state.

Nor is it necessary to point out the palpable inconsistency of a claim to the whole as a recompense by way of *salvage*. Sir Edward Gambier's observations on a similar claim by one of the salvors in the case of *Brown and others vs. Duncan*, tried at Singapore in 1836, are strictly applicable here: "The claimant's own standard of remuneration—taking the lion's share—is one, certainly of a novel and extraordinary kind; it appears to me to involve a contradiction in terms, that he claims this as a compensation by way of *salvage*; for salvage being the consideration paid by owners of property lost or endangered for the benefit accruing to them from its recovery or rescue, it seems to me that neither the name nor the thing itself can exist when *nothing* is recovered or restored."

But as anything which fell from so great an authority as Lord Mansfield, especially on questions of maritime and commercial law, is entitled to the most respectful consideration, I have consulted every book within my reach which seemed likely to throw light upon the above quoted remark, though a mere parenthetical *obiter dictum*, not necessarily connected with the questions at issue in the case of *Goss vs Withers*—and certainly the observation derives weight from the circumstance of its being left apparently unquestioned, as well in the annotations of Serjeant Hill as in the many subsequent references to the case by Lord Mansfield himself and by other judges, besides being cited and upheld as an authority in the *Lex Mercatorsa*, (title *pirates*) edited by the late Mr. Chitty—not that I have any doubt as to the present state of the law upon the subject, whatever it may formerly have been. The enquiry, therefore, is rather one of curiosity than of practical utility as regards the present claim. That the Rajah has no pretext whatever, in law or justice, for laying claim to the whole of the property, even were the claim reconcilable with the term *salvage*, I am quite clear. In Lord Tenterden's admired work on Shipping (5th Editn. qa: 15.) he states, with reference to the Statute 27th Ed. 3d. St. 2. c. 13, that "Capture by *pirates*, who are mere robbers at sea, does not divest the property of the owner; and in a very early period of our history a law was made for the restitution of property so taken, if found within the realm, belonging as well to strangers as to Englishmen—But capture by an *enemy* in the exercise of war between two nations, does, according to the law of nations, wholly divest the property of the owner and transfer it to the captor or the Sovereign of his State at *some* period," &c. &c. *Molloy*, also (as cited in *Viner's ab-* title *Piracy*, and again in the *Dex Mercatoria*, same title,) after referring to the above statute of Edward the 3d., proceeds as following: "This law has a great affinity with that of the Romans de *Usucapione* or the *Atinsan* law, as Atinius therein enacted that the plea of presdriprion, or long possession, should not avail in things that had been stole, but the interest which the right owners had should remain perpetually," to which is added in the *Lex Mercatoria*; "*No right to the spoil vests in the piratical captors, no right is derivable from them to any recapturs in prejudice of the original owners;* and this appears not only to have been the opinion of the writers on general jurisprudence, but to have been *always* maintained in our Courts of common law"—And the author refers to *Grotius, de jure Belli ac Pacis, lib.* 3. c. 9; *Godbolt* 193. and *Cro: Eliz:* 685. The Editor of the *Lex Mercatoria*, the late Mr. Chitty, repeats the same, almost *verbatim*, in his Treatise on commercial law, Vol. 3d. Ch. 13.; and Sir James Park, and Serjeant Marshall, in their respective Treatises on the law of insurance, virtually assert the same, by enumerating the saving or recovery of a ship or goods from *pirates*, as one among the species of service entitling to *salvage* or an *allowance* for the property saved; which would be inconsistent with a claim to the property itself. Had the law of England ever countenanced such a claim, it (is extraordinary that none of these writers each of whom refers frequently as well to the case of *Goss v. Withers* as to all the most celebrated works, English and foreign, ancient and modern, on Marine law, should not, even in a passing way, have noticed the former existence of such a rule. I find no allusion to it in the two most ancient books of English law in my possession, *Glanville* and *Horne's Mirror*, though perhaps the subject scarcely came within the scope of either of those writers. But it is certainly not mentioned in the *Naval Laws of Oleron*, where, if any where, some trace of it might have been confidently looked for, compiled and promulgated as that ancient digest is said to have been, by an English Prince, *Richard the First*. Nor (if the *Abstract* in Horsley's *Laws, Ordinances and Institutions of the Admiralty of Great Britain* is correct and I have no reason to doubt it,) is there any allusion to it either in the *Laws of Wisbuy* or in the ordinances of the *Hanseatic League*.

I regret that I have not the means of referring to the still more ancient and celebrated Marine Code, the *Consolato del Mare*, so highly commended by Lord Tenterden, "from which," says Serjeant Marshall, on the authority of *Vinnius*, most of the Marine laws in Spain, Italy, France and England are borrowed, and the regulations of which are still of very high authority in every maritime State in Europe; though had the rule in question been noticed there, it is not likely to have been passed over unnoticed in the later digests above mentioned. Nor, were there any reference to it in the famous *Marine Ordinance of Louis the Fourteenth*, published in 1681, (which I have also to regret the want of,) is it to be imagined that Lord Mansfield. Lord Tenterden, Beauwes, Chitty, Parke, and Marshall should all have failed to notice such reference, forming as that code does, according to the last mentioned learned writer, "a system of whatever experience and the wisdom of ages had pronounced to be most just and convenient in the Marine institutions of the Maritime States of Europe"; more especially as "Lord Mansfield" says the same writer, "seems to have drawn much of his knowledge of the principles of Marine law and of the law of Insurance from the ordinance and from the elaborate and useful commentary of *Valin*." The last authority I shall mention, as affording from his silence a strong negative argument against the supposed existence of any such rule in former times, is Lord Coke, whose researches, had it ever existed, it is not likely to have escaped, nor, in his exuberant learning to have been left unrecorded by him in his *Institutes or Reports*; especially as a fair occasion presented itself, twice at least, for the mention of so remarkable a fact.

In a case reported in *Jenkins's Centuries* and 3d *Bulstrode*, and in some points analogous to the present, it appears that the Lord Admiral had seized a vessel in the river Thames and insisted on his right, under the King's letters patent, to *retain it against the owners, as a recapture from pirates*, the crew having risen upon the master, dispossessed him and committed piracy at sea. In his 12th Report, page 73 Lord Coke states; "The King, James 1st, referred the consideration of the letters patent of the Lord Admiral of England to the two Chief Justices and the Chief Baron; *whether by the said letters patent, the goods which pirates should take from others by robbery and piracy did pass to the Lord Admiral or no?* And upon the consideration of the said letters patent it appeared to us, that thereby he had *bona et chattalla piratorum*, and also *bona et chattala depredata, id est*, the goods *robbed from others*; which *did not pass* for two causes"—which he states at length; the first being, that in the analogous case of a grant of *bona et chattala felonum*, the grantee would be entitled only to the felon's *own* goods and chattels, not to what he had *stolen from others*; the second cause being, that *the King had no power* to make a grant contrary to the Statute of 27th Edward, which directs the restoration of goods retaken from pirates to the right owners on due proof. "But it was resolved," he adds, "that until such proof be made, *the King* may seize the said goods: for goods of which the property is unknown, the King may seize; and if they are *bona peritura* the *King* may sell them; and, upon proof, &c. restore the value." Not a word here of any *prior usage or custom*, actual or supposed, under which the *recaptor* could lay claim to such good, even where the owner was unknown. Nor is there a hint of any such custom or usage, as constituting even a plausible reply to the severe remarks in the answer of the Judges (*4th Inst cap.* 22.) to the complaint made to the King by the Lord Admiral of England, concerning *prohibitions* granted by them against the Court of Admiralty. In the Judges' answer, it is stated, among other things, "that the Lord Admiral, his lieutenants, officers and ministers, had, *without all colour*, encroached and intruded upon a right and prerogative due to *the Crown*, in that they had *seized and converted to their own use goods and chattels of infinite value taken by pirates at sea*, and other goods and chattels which in no sort appertained unto his lordship."

It remains to advert briefly to the authorities on which Lord Mansfield's dictum in Goss vs Withers is said to have been founded; premising that if the Report of his lordship's observation be substantially correct, there would seem to be an error of the printer in placing the letter of the parenthetical brackets where it stands in the Report, as above cited, instead of placing it after the word *owner*; when the passage would read, as the Reporter probably intended, thus: viz. "A capture by a *pirate*, (and in Spain, Venice and England the goods go to the captor against the owner;) as there can be *no condemnation* to entitle the pirate, or a capture under a commission where there is no *war* do *not change the property.*" This contraction of the parenthesis renders the whole passage clear, and removes what before appeared absurd. The *pirate's want of title* is a very good reason why the *owner title* should remain unchanged, but cannot of itself give a *title to the recaptor*. *Non tuum*, ERGO *non suum, sed meum*, is very bad logic, to say the least.

The only subsequent reference, to this observation of Lord Mansfield appears to be the passage in the *Lex Mercatoria*, wherein, after quoting his lordship's words, the author or editor adds, "and this is agreeable to *Grotius de Jure Belli*, Lib. 3. C. 9, and to *Loccennius de Jure Marit.* The latter work is not within my reach, but the writer is mentioned with respect by Serjeant Marshall and Chitty and classed with *Bynkershock* and other foreign jurists of celebrity. The authority of *Loccennius* alone, however, or of any other foreign jurist, on such a point, unsupported by any respectable English author, can of course have no weight in an English Court; and yet *Loccennius* (if even he shall be found to have been correctly cited,) is the only authority, as far as I yet know, that can be adduced in support of Lord Mansfield's *dictum*; for Grotius certainly does not bear it out in the only point material to this Court, that is, as to the alleged existence of such a law or custom *in England*. After noticing that, by the law of nations, the property in goods taken by pirates or robbers is not changed; and that on this principle the Athenians were unwilling to receive from Philip of Macedon except as a *restoration* (*ut redditam, non ut donatam, volebant accepere,*) the Island of Halonesus, which had been taken from them by pirates and retaken by him; he adds, that it may be otherwise ordered by positive institution: thus by the law of *Spain*, ships taken from pirates become the property of the captors—(*Potes tamen lege civili aliud constituit: sicuti, lege Hispanicâ, naves a piratis captæ eorum fiunt quieas eripiunt piratis.*) And he considers it not unjust that private property should be sacrificed for the public good, especially; but that such a law would not prevent *foreigners* from reclaiming their property. In a note he intimates that the same law obtained in *Venice*: "*Idem apud Venetos —Patet ex literis Fraxinii Candi, Tomo I*". But he makes no allusion to a similar law in *England;* and it is remarkable that Chief Baron *Comyn* in referring to this passage of Grotius in his *digest*, (*Admiralty*, E. I.) appears to contrast this Spanish law with that of England. 'By *Jus Gentium*" says he, "the taking of goods by piracy does not alter the property.—Gro de *Jure. Belli*, &c. (But by the Civil Constitution the property may be given to the captors; *Ibid.* And so it shall be by the law of *Spain*—*Ibid.*) And *therefore*, when goods taken by pirates are brought to *England*, the owner may take them.

That a law similar to that of Spain and Venice *ever* obtained in England appears, then, to be extremely doubtful, to say the least; and certainly the only argument for the

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affirmative is the observation of Lord Mansfield, which though entitled to respect (supposing the Report to be correct) cannot, as a mere *obiter dictum*, be viewed as a legal authority. But that the law, if it ever obtained has long *ceased* to exist is, as above shewn, abundantly clear.

Having thus disposed of the Rajah's claim to any extraordinary and extravagant remuneration as a matter of *right*, and which as a matter of *policy* (if that were a legitimate subject for consideration in this place,) would for reasons perfectly obvious but the very reverse of what have been urged in its favor, be as inexpedient as it is undeserved; I have now only to consider the nature and extent of the service performed by the Rajah in saving the vessel and cargo and the amount of compensation which he is therefore fairly entitled to claim from the owners.—And in estimating the rate of salvage regard must be had, as in all such cases, not merely to the labour and peril incurred, which in the present instance can scarcely be said to have been great, but to the discretion, promptitude and alacrity manifested by the salvor as well as to the value of the property and the degree of danger from which it was rescued.—Now that the vessel and cargo, though brought into Acheen harbour by the convicts for the intended purpose of being delivered to the Rajah as the price of their protection, were in a state of extreme danger, until these reckless and desperate men were dispossessed and secured, it is impossible to doubt. And it is equally undeniable that the Rajah shewed great prudence and decision in at once despatching a strong and well armed force to take possession of the vessel, instead of either trusting on the one hand to the promises of unprincipled men, or on the other excit ng their fears or suspicions (and none surely had greater reason to be fearful and suspicious) by an uncertain or wavering conduct. Either of these latter courses was pregnant with danger. Our confidence was as likely to be disappointed, as hesitation to create alarm: and a fearful catastrophe,—the murder of the few remaining Europeans on board, the scuttling or firing of the ship and the escape of all the convicts with as much plunder as they could carry away—(something like which appears to have been intended by the arch-villain Hussain,) was in all probability averted by the prompt and resolute proceeding of the Rajah. Nor, considering the valuable and tempting nature of the cargo, chiefly opium, and the well-known character of the Achinese, can it be doubted that he adopted the wisest and safest course in having the cargo landed and placed near his own dwelling, so as to be under his own immediate and constant protection. It is idle to say that the Rajah was chiefly influenced by a regard for his own safety and that he could not have acted otherwise without knowingly exposing himself to the vengeance of the British government. That he may have been swayed by such considerations is quite possible; but when conduct is meritorious, it is not for fallible man to ascribe unworthy motives; and whatever his motive were, even supposing them to have been purely selfish, the owner of the ship, and cargo are no less indebted to him for the salvation of their property, and no less morally or legally bound to make him a reasonable remuneration. Neither can I admit that the owners were entitled to calculate on the *gratuitous* services of the Rajah, as an independent Prince and a friend and ally of the British government; although, doubtless, this government would have had reason to complain had he refused to interfere and afford all necessary aid in such an emergency. With regard to the supposed abstraction of two chests of opium, the evidence is contradictory and the point appears to me to be involved in too much doubt to warrant the inference that the Rajah is accountable for that deficiency. And I am bound to add that although the evidence with regard to the escape of several of the Mahomedan convicts is unsatisfactory and such as to justify the government in calling upon the Rajah for further explanation on that point, there is judging from the evidence adduced, room for doubt whether he could have prevented that escape; and at any rate, there is nothing before me sufficiently conclusive upon the subject to bear out the serious charge of *connivance* on his part, or to justify the Court in refusing or withholding the consideration which is due to him for the preservation of the ship and cargo. On the other hand, in estimating the amount of that consideration, the Court certainly is not in law or reason bound to pay any attention to the alleged *custom of Acheen* by which the Rajah is said to be entitled to a *moiety* of the property saved or rescued, and which seems to be akin to the ancient barbarous usage in some parts of Europe so severely denounced and prohibited under the severest penalties by the 15th & 16th articles of the *laws of Oleran*,—"*an unreasonable and accursed custom* in some places, that the third or fourth part of the ships that are lost shall accrue to the lord of the place where such casualties happen; as also the like proportion to the salvors, and only the remainder to the master, merchant and mariners." To no such vicious *custom* will this Court give countenance or encouragement. The rule laid down by Lord Stowell in the *Two Friends*, 1. Rob 279, is at once equitable and clear, viz that in cases of *rescue* by *British subjects*, the Court usually adopts the proportion of re-capture,—but it is not bound to do so, nor is the reward limited;—in respect to *foreigners* the *quantum meruit* is the only guide;—and every person assisting in the rescue is entitled to share. I have not been able, nor did I expect, to find any recorded case precisely analogous to the present. The one which approaches nearest to it, though, in the main, materially different, is that of *the Trelawney*, Lake, master, 4 Rob. 223, which is described as a "*new species of salvage*," being for the rescue of a slave ship from *insurgent slaves* on the coast of Africa, by another slave-ship. The affidavit of the salvor, Mr. Kendal, master of the *Lord Nelson*, stated, among other things, "that on board the *Trelawney*, 85 in number, had risen upon the captain and crew and got complete possession of the ship in about five minures; that the captain and all the crew, except two men who were wounded got through the cabin windows into two boats' belonging to the *Trelawney* and rowed away to the *Lord Nelson*: that the Deponent commenced a heavy fire from his great guns and small arms into the *Trelawney*, despatched thirty of his men who boarded her, and after a severe conflict succeeded in quelling the insurrection." Lord Stowell in giving judgment said; "I have nothing to do but to consider the *value of the property* that has been saved and the *service* performed: it is a meritorious service, to be considered as a rescue effected from *pirates*; and, to say the least of it, full as meritorious as recovering property out of the hands of the public enemy." In the point of *personal danger* encountered by the salvors, that case bears no resemblance to the one now before the Court, but in the more material circumstance on which Lord Stowell laid great stress, viz. '*that the crew of the Trelawney had been completely overpowered*," the analogy holds. The salvage awarded, was only a *tenth*; on the ground that "both ships being employed on the same trade—a service of common danger—the crews of each probably went out under an impression of the policy and duty of rendering mutual assistance;" but for which consideration, however, the learned Judge said he should have been "disposed to give salvage in as high a proportion as is directed by the Prize Act for cases of recapture of war," (namely *a sixth*). The case of the *Trelawney*, therefore, appears to me, unassisted as I am by the criterion of any offer of compensation by the owners, to constitute on the whole a very safe guide in computing the proportion of salvage fairly due on the present occasion; and I accordingly decree to the salvor *one sixth* of the agreed value of the ship, cargo and freight, with his *expences*, subject however to the deduction which I will mention. The agreed value of the entire property saved is drs. 58,000 of which one sixth will be drs. 9,666,67., and from this latter sum I decree drs. 666,67 to be paid to the surviving officers and apprentice in the following proportions, viz.

To Francis Wards, 2d Mate drs. 250 „—
William Plumb, Steward drs. 200 „—
The Gunner..... drs. 80 „—
The Carpenter..... drs. 36 „ 67
William H Stonehewer } Apprentice } drs. 100 „—

I am aware that as a general rule, the crew are entitled to no extraordinary compensation for doing their duty in saving the property entrusted to their care. But in case of capture by an enemy and subsequent recapture by the crew themselves, they have occasionally been rewarded with a considerable salvage; and the statutes of 22d and 23d Charles 2d 11th, 12th, William 3d and 8th, Geo: 1st 24th "for the more effectual suppression of piracy," provide liberally for the reward *by the owners* of seamem who oppose a determined resistance to pirates. The present perhaps, is a case scarcely within the literal meaning of these Statues; yet the words of the 5th Sec. of the last Act are very comprehensive, and the act expressly extends to all His Majesty's dominions in Asia, Africa and America. In the present instance the the persons above named manifested every disposition to do their duty to the owners in the perilious and unequal conduct in whioh they suddenly found themselves engaged, unarmed, and in the midst of darkness and tumult, with an ovewhelming body of desperate men. Two of them were actually wounded, the apprentice desperately; they have lost the whole of their little property; for many weeks together they stood in hourly peril of their lives; they nevertheless by their continued steadiness and vigilance, and "by keeping a good look out," (to use the words of the 2d Mate,) contributed materially to the safety of the ship and cargo during the perilous voyage to Acheen, after the murder of the captain and chief mate, and as the leading convict confessed, *saved the lives of all* by bringing the ship into harbour. Self-preservation was, of course, the motive uppermost in their minds; but the owners have nevertheless reaped the benefit of their discretion and as the discretion of the Court is large in all cases of salvage, I feel that under all the peculiar circumstances of this case and on the equity of the Statutes to which I have referred, I am not transgressing any legal principle in awarding the above sums to the persons I have mentioned.—*Pinang Gazette, July* 24.

China.

MEMORIAL.

[TRANSATED BY MR. THOM.]

Extracted from the Peking Gazette of the 8th and 9th day of the 3rd interculary moon. (*28th and 29th April* 1841.)

THE slave Yu keen,* an imperially appointed high commissioner, and lieutenant governor of the province of Keangfoo, kneeling presents this memorial, on which he prays that a sacred glance may be cast.

Your slave has just received a communication from the great military council to the following effect.

"We have received an imperial edict stating that the Footootung (or Tartar lieutenant general) Haeling, has memorialized us, praying that, 'the whole of the ports and harbours along the sea-coast be secretly and suddenly closed† so that neither a single individual nor a single ship be permitted to go out or in; by which means the grain and rice of the central land shall not be furtively conveyed to the outer seas for the support of the foreigners, and by which means we shall be able at once to pounce upon all the native traitors and thus get good information as to the position and intentions of the foreigners, &c. &c. &c.' The said memorial refers to Tinghae which has just been recovered; command therefore, that the high commissioner presiding in that quarter examine carefully into the actual circumstances of the case; and let him with his whole heart and soul ponder and deliberate if the proposal may be put in force or not, and duly report the same in course to us; and at the same time let the original proposition of Haeling be fairly copied out and sent on for his careful inspection, &c. &c. &c. Respect this!"

Your slave, in respectful compliance, has made due examination and found that along the whole line of sea coast salt is produced (naturally in large quantities; the people have no constant means of employment (on shore,) and their disposition is to follow a sea life. Those who possess some little capital, trade to the north and south of the empire; they bring foreign goods and produce into general consumption, and thus give employment and support to multitudes of the poorer classes; those who possess no capital make their vessels their homes while the wide ocean is their estate; these sink and rise amid the tempestuous billows, and when their fishing is successful they exchange their commodities for an humble measure of rice and common food! Thus, if we number those who live directly by the sea in the two provinces of Keangsoo and Chekeang alone, they cannot be under several tens of thousands of individuals; while those who reap benefit from the commerce carried on thro' them, are absolutely innumerable! In reference to the two provinces of Canton and Hokien, their saline productions are still greater, and their commerce is still more extensive; and as the people who are employed in it are more numerous, so in proportion is their power of working evil! Were we at once to shut all the ports as has been proposed—granting that those who have capital might invest it in some other form and engage in another line of business (as some in anticipation have already been petitioning me about,)—yet those who possess no capital, being thus suddenly deprived of their means of support, must fall into the stream of evil and become robbers and pirates!‡

Moreover, on looking back to what took place last year after Tingkae was lost, the fishermen, because that their means of livelihood were cut off, cherished in their hearts a strong thirst of revenge. The Tungche of Shepoo, Shookungshow, chief magistrate of Tinghae was at that time chief magistrate of Kinheen, a minor district of Ningpofoo) and at a single wave of his hand several hundreds of these fishing vessels flocked to him, all burning with desire to reconquer the place; but as the regulations of the army would not allow it, they were compelled in a short time, one and all of them to disperse:—this however shows that they (the fishermen) had no share in supplying the foreigners with necessaries §

After the 6th moon of last year the foreigners made a practice of getting into their ship's boats and sailing along the whole line of coast of the eastern part of the province of Chekeang, trying to purchase bullocks and looking for fresh water. Now, altho' our poor people might desire to make a profit by them, yet they did not dare to hold any intercourse with them; but afterwards, seeing the mandarins bestow cattle, and sheep, and eatables (this alludes to Elepoo's presents to the admiral), they publicly gave themselves up to the business of supplying the foreigners without the slightest dread about the matter, for the mandarins having put on no prohibition, the people thought, that they were doing no wrong!¶ And thus affairs went on till the arrival of the new fooyuen, Lewyunko, who strictly forbade such intercourse, and then they gradually began to retrace their steps. * *

Thus, then, they were the stupid, poor people dwelling along the sea-coast who supplied the English rebels with necessaries, and even they had an example shown them to do so;—the merchant ships and fishing vessels had really nothing whatever to do in the matter. Moreover, the owner of these merchant vessels are people of solidity and have some property at stake; some of these vessels with their cargoes are worth several thousands of taels, and many more are worth several teus of thousands of taels of silver. The district mandarins give them a stamped chop or pass: when they arrive at any place, it is therein stated; when they sail, they have an appointed port to go to; the mandarins, soldiers, and police-runners along the coast have all their ears and eyes about them, they are ever on the qui vive: if these vessels were carrying necessaries to the foreigners, impossible would it be to conceal it from or deceive them! This would cause the mandarins and their followers to squeeze and extort as the price of their connivance, and the profit they obtained from one party would not pay the bribes required by the other party; therefore the most of them have the good sense to keep well while they are well.

And touching the fishing vessels, tho' the owners of these may be poor people, yet they leave in the morning and return at night, by regulation, they have a specific point which they set out from and which they come back to. There is a petty mandarin duly appointed to search and examine them, and as they are but small craft, it can be seen at single glance if they have any thing on board prohibited or not. And further, last year it was the native merchant ships that assisted the imperial troops to beat back the foreign ships of war from Chapoo. It was the merchant ships of the two provinces of Keangsoo and Chekeang that carried over the troops intended to slaughter the English rebels. It was the fishing boats that spied for us and brought all information about the affairs of the foreigners and rescued the unfortunate natives of Tinghae. It was the fishing boats that aided us to prepare all manner of combustibles, whereby to attack the foreign ships by fire, †† and it is at this moment the fishing boats that regularly carry the grain and the pay for the imperial troops now in garrison at Tinghae:—thus, then, the trading junks and the fishing boats are what we must of necessity employ, and there is no principle of reason by which their egress may be stopped or their means of livelihood cut off.

But granting that there are trading junks which setting the laws at defiance, still hold illegal communications with the foreigners and continue to supply them with provisions,—these must anchor off the small uninhabited islands or the out of the-way nooks and corners where the footsteps of the authorities never reach; they cannot possibly enter the regularly appointed trading places and harbours before the eyes of all men,—thus, if the proposal suddenly to close our ports were to be put into effect, we should only be throwing obstacles in the way of the fair-trading merchantmen and the well disposed fishermen, while we should be as far as ever from finding a clue by which to put a stop to the illegality of supplying the foreigners with provisions.

I find that our fishermen devote themselves exclusively to their occupation of taking fish and mending their nets; they are most actively employed during the whole year and even then they can hardly get food to put in their mouths with all their exertions; and there are many among them who in their whole life time never saw such a thing as a dollar: if these people were to carry provisions to the foreign banditti it could only be with the prospect of making a large profit by doing so, and what they would really gain by such transactions would be small indeed! if we therefore by promising them handsome rewards could awake their cupidity we might thus turn them to very good account, for they would most certainly never throw away the chance of obtaining inexhaustible riches, for the paltry sums to be scraped up by clandestinely supplying the foreigners with necessaries!

Acting upon this principle your slave, after his arrival at Chekeang published and circulated a proclamation, offering certain specific rewards for capturing alive, or slaughtering the foreign robbers—and instigating every class of people from the highest to the lowest to join heart and hand in the good work,—if there were any who clandestinely supplied the foreign banditti with necessaries, then were they immediately to be beheaded for holding such traitorous intercourse;—and at the same time I sought out Paou heng tsai and the others who last year captured the false foreign mandarins Anstruther and Douglas, and had them handsomely rewarded on the spot:—thus for the last month and more the disposition of the Tinghae people has been exceedingly favorable, their spirits are up, and they are overflowing with a desire to show their mettle.

In fine, I nave collected from all parts a great many riff raffs whom I have stationed at out-of-the-way places and little islands off the coast; these are instructed to go on board the foreign ships, either under the pretence that they have got fish to sell, or that they want to buy opium, and they are to spy out the best plan by which they may get the foreigners ensnared and captured. ‡‡ to all classes, the imperial troops will feel ashamed to be outdone in courage and activity, they will therefore fight with the keenest animosity: and in fine, this being the time when we must of necessity make use of all our vessels and all our people, the proposals of the gallant Footootung to close the ports is quite impracticable and needs not further to be discussed.

Regarding the subject of "native traitors," those who properly speaking, belong to the two provinces of Keangsoo and Chekeang are very few indeed. And those that are from Canton and Hokien, are yet born the children of your sacred majesty! Perhaps, thro' desire of gain, perhaps pressed by want, they have entered the service of the rebels! But both these suppositions admit of palliation, and the door of repentance may still be left open to them! if they can indeed assist in killing the robbers, let them be praised and rewarded on the same footing as your majesty's well-behaved subjects. Those who are sensible of their crime, who fear the punishment, and who voluntarily give themselves up, let them only be required to give some proofs of their sincerity, and get some persons to become security for them, when they should be let freely go and absolved from all further consequences on account of their previous conduct. But those who know well what they are about and contentedly follow the rebels, plans must be laid and money must be paid to have them seized and brought, when their heads will be struck off and exposed on the sea beach in terrorem! their property, families and relation in order to reform men' hearts and strikingly manifest the laws of the land! ||| If however we proceed on one broad principle of seizing instanter the whole of the "native trators," not only would this be blocking up the road of self renovation to them but we should thereby confirm them in their intention to follow the fortunes of the rebels; and not only would the search (in the manner proposed) be like pursuing fish thro' the ocean, but I fear that it would likewise give vent to a great deal of malignity; mutual recriminations, false accusations would be the consequence whereby numbers of innocent people would be involved, and this is by no means proper.

Your slave in one word takes this stupid view of the question;—the supplies to foreigners must be interdicted but the ports must on no account be closed; native traitors must be searched after and apprehended, but there must be method and discrimination with the fooyuen Lew yun ko upon the subject, and finding that he takes much the same view of matters as myself, right it is that I obey the imperial decree in memorializing your majesty on the subject. Moreover, at the present moment Tinghae in Chekeang has been recovered, and the foreign ships have all fled away, therefore the circumstances of the case now, are widely different to what they were previously.§§ Your slave dares not in the slightest degree to procrastinate or throw obstacles in the way of public business but as in duty bound, submits his real opinions to your majesty in the foreign statement. A most respectful memorial. (Transcribed and enrolled by imperial order).

Mars gravior sub pace latet.

PROCLAMATION.

Leang, chief magistrate of the Nanhae district (vulgo the *Namhoy*), having duly received the command of his excellency Kekung, guardian of the heir apparent, a president of the board of war, and viceroy of the provinces of Kwangtung & Kwangse, hereby copies out and makes public the following proclamation, that all concerned may know and understand.

Where having reverently received a merciful edict from the great emperor permitting the English to carry on commercial relations on the same footing as other foreigners, ye, the conquering soldiers of the different provinces, will as soon as the imperial appointed great rebel-quelling general and colleagues have arranged their military plans, proceed by land in triumphant procession to return to your encampments, and rejoin the ranks. As our victorious legions pass thro' the different parts of the country, they ought to behave themselves mildly and peaceably: I will not permit the slightest attempt at disturbance, and forasmuch I now address this proclamation to soldiers of the imperial army now returning in triumph to their homes, no matter what province they belong to, that they may thoroughly know and understand.

Ye must reverently obey and submit yourselves to the law; day and night ye must comfort yourselves peaceably, and hurry on your march as speedily as practicable. Ye must not persume on your power to wrest from the people so much as a single straw, or a bit of wood; neither may you linger by the way side, thereby giving rise to disturbance. If you dare to disobey, then shall you straight way be punished according to the articles of war. Assuredly no mercy whatever will be shown you. As for the mandarins in charge, if they do not vigorously exert themselves to restrain their men, they will also be involved in the gravest penalties. Tremble hereat! A special proclamation. Taoukwang 21st year 5th moon 19th day, Canton, 17th July, 1841.—(Translated by Mr. Thom.)—*Canton Register, July* 27.

The local news and scandal of Macao is becoming rather spicy. Our readers know, from our last number, that we withheld the publication of the list of claims for *pillage*, at the request of a friend, who based his request on the supposition that the list could only have been obtained through a breach of confidence in h. m.'s superintendent's or a private office: we did not lose a moment in assuring him that the list had reached us without *any* breach of confidence any where.—We obtained, and that is enough—a carrier-pigeon brought it to us: it is not *official*:—but is it wrong, or false because it is *unofficial*?

With reference to its publication, our mind is incapable of conceiving *why* the list should not be published; and we look to the next Hongkong Gazette for a *very full* INVENTORY of merchandize, stores, furniture, and wearing apparel from all the claimants, foreign or British; in the mean time one honest and honorable claimant has communicated, item by item, claims which form his total claim of drs.33,710,44.

This communication was made to the editor of the Canton Press; the individual claiming this amount sent for the editor, and the other obeyed his summons: this obedience we consider to be a remarkable instance of politeness. There is also a remarkable instance of forgetfulness on the part of the editor of that paper in omitting to insert the name of one of the oldest, if not the oldest, houses in China: can it be possible the name of this highly respectable house was purposely omitted by the editor?—for after what had been said by many, and published in the C. P. and C. R. it does certainly appear strange that the list of claimants, whatever might have been the errors of the press in other parts of the supplied, quoted, or original articles *that* the correction of *that list* should not have obtained the most particular attention of the editor. We conned it over very particularly: an error in figures might be forgiven: but to omit a whole line, is it not singular: and can any satisfactory explanation be offered to the public?

PROCLAMATION BY THE HIGH IMPERIAL COMMISSIONERS.

Reopening the English trade and the port of Canton.

The rebel-quelling general, *Yihshan*, the assistant great ministers, *Yang* and *Tseshin* the governor, *Ke*, and the fooyuen, *E*, in obedience to the imperial will, issue a prespicuous proclamation.

It is well known that our dynasty—or sway—extends over the whole world, and that we soothe and tranquilize all mankind.

The expansive benevolence and solid virtues of our great emperor, for the two hundred past years, has been such as to induce the people beyond the bounds of our civilization not to consider the distance of myriads of *le* as long, but all have come to trade, and their vessels hasten hither in one unbroken line, and as they have in succession arrived, stated regulations have been devised and determined on, by which we have granted much and received little;

I gave to him a tile, he threw to me a precious stone.* such has been our real and abundantly compassionate treatment.

From the beginning the English (*flourishing, fortunate and profitable nation*) trade until now, a long and mutual harmony has existed (between England and China) but because traitorous natives became firebands until they incited (the English) to military operations, our emperor, cherishing the most anxious concern for the people's dependence, and also anxiously considering that the trade of the barbarian merchants of every nation might, perhaps, be impeded, he, therefore, especially ordered his generals to lead forth their troops and with mutual plans and assistance, to exterminate or tranquillize (the English).

On the day that I *Yihshan*, received my orders, the emperor's words were most explicit and lucid:

Thoughts that breathed and words that burned

and the first order was—not to inconsiderately kill (the people), and as all had blood and breath,†—the gift of heaven, how would they not be excited to gratitude respectfully looking up to the imperial clemency, which had saved their lives.

But the provincial city had been fighting for several days, each party engaging with their great guns, with-

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* On the disgrace of Elepoo, Yukeen was specially appointed to succeed him, to remedy by his harshness the too lenient measures of his predecessor. He now resides at Chinhae, and the whole of the Chusan islands are under his authority.

† This was actually done by the emperor Kaughe about 160 years ago, when he not only shut all the ports but also compelled the inhabitants to retire 60 miles inland, to avoid communicating with the pirate (or pat iot Chief) Koxinga. The tartar Haeling is, however, like many of his countrymen profoundly ignorant: China in Taoukwang's time, is not like China in Kaughe's time, and the British empire in the 19th century is a somewhat more formidable enemy than the partizan Koxinga of two centuries prior.

‡ All this coasting trade is very valuable. A few foreign vessels of war stationed between Chusan and Keeto point (which they call in their statistical works *the throat of the whole coast*) would soon make fearful havoc among their coasters.

§ Youkeen is here perfectly correct. Altho' Chusan had always been celebrated as a fisling station, yet we were nearly three months there before we could get a bit of fresh fish for love or money. Afterwards it became plentiful enough in our market, and tho the high commissioner is our sworn enemy, it is but fair to confess that he states the reason of the change very correctly. The Chusan people are not a whit less greedy after our money than the Canton people, but they are infinitely more afraid of their own laws.

¶ Anglice, where there is no law, there is no transgression

* * When Elepoo carried on his pacific system at Chinhae, a number of pedlars, (they were certainly not worthy of the name of merchants) came over and squatted down in the empty shops of our English city of Tinghae. There they sold their gew gaws and many of them no doubt turned their penny to good account. On the arrival of the new fooyuen at his post, we saw several of them packing up as if preparing to start. We asked the reason, and they all said, 'that having finished their business they were going back again.' We were aware of Lew's prohibitions, and again asked if they had nothing to do with their going away. they again (falsely) answered "no"! We met the same difficulty in getting information every where. One day a rather decentish young fellow came blubbering to us about his father's sprit's tablet that some of our Mailrassees had dispon oured in fitting up their quarters; we promised, to have it all put to rights again if he would only bring us the latest numbers of the Peking gazette next time he went to Ningpo (he was going and coming every week), but he declined the bargain! In fine, spent more money there than they, their fathers, or their grand fathers ever heard of, and we came away without making one friend!

†† All this information is very useful. Last campaign we did not know whether to regard these trading junks and fishing boats as friends or as foes, but humanity being the order of the day, we preferred to view them in the light of the *former*. Now, however, having learned from undoubted authority the active share they took, and took so willingly, in our meditated destruction we shall not make the same mistake *this time*.

‡‡ When one remembers that it was by some of Yukeen's riff raff that poor capt. Stead, of the 'Pestonjee Bomanjee' was entrapped and murdered, one cannot help feeling alarmed lest this successful *debut* may induce many others. We trust to see that unfortunate man's murder fearfully avenged ere long.

||| We grieve to say that all this has actually taken place in the case of Pootingqua, alias Pooneen, the unfortunate comprador who was carried off Chusan while in the employ of the British commissariat. He was beheaded or cut in pieces at Chekeang, and his father and mother, brothers sisters, wife and children have either perished here in prison or on the place of execution; while we, with all our promises of "British honor" and "British protection" scarce lifted so much as a finger to save them! This does not look like the way to attach the "native traitors" to our service?

§§ It would appear from this that Haeling, when he memorialized the emperor to close the ports, &c. &c. &c., was not aware that we had already given back Tinghae.

* A quotation from the *Shooking*.

† A quotation from the *Chungyung*.

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out interruption : the hearts of men trembled with fear ; and further, banditti and incendiaries availed themselves of the opportunity to burn and destroy the dwellings of the people, and the people within the city were clamorous in their solicitations for a cessation of hostilities. I, the commander in chief, seeing with my own eyes the state of affairs, became apprehensive of acting in opposition to the virtue of the emperor's love of the lives---of the people ; we also commiserated the traders and people being scattered abroad in such bitter misery ; therefore we,---the aforenamed officers, most earnestly supplicated the emperor.

Now we have received the imperial will, permitting them implicitly obeying each article of the former fixed regulations, that, as formerly, all nations, including the English, to trade : and as to the houses of the people which have been burnt or destroyed, that a clear examination should be ordered, to the end that they may be pitied and commiserated.

Now looking up we observe the great emperor's benevolence and strict equity, crimes are remitted and protection extended to all : thus all are able to renovate themselves, their past errors having been forgiven. The kindness he extends to foreigners, arise from and is on account of his love for his people : such ultra-favour may be compared to the universe.

The quality of mercy is not strain'd ;
It droppeth, as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath ; it is twice bless'd ;
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes :
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest ;—

and the hearts of the traders and people of China and the outside nations will all be overturned---or subdued, by the most profound gratitude.

On these accounts we publish this perspicuous edict ; all of ye traders and people, after the time of its issue, you should receive and keep the just laws in your trading with the barbarian merchants of all nations, including the English, *the whole* implicitly obeying the old relations and respectfully submitting to the fixed laws, and not to give yourselves up to smuggling goods that are prohibited, by which you will be involved in rebellion against the law.

At present, the troops of the different provinces have in succession, returned victorious, and henceforth the shield and spear shall be for ever laid by ; deception and anxiety shall both be forgotten ; dislike and suspicion shall be for ever dismissed ; and all shall rest tranquilly in their original occupations, all shall enjoy profound peace : this is what I, the general, and my colleagues, most ardently and sincerely hope, 5 moon 28 day. (July 16.)—BY J. S. ED. C. R.—*Canton Register, August* 3.

High Water.

IN THE HARBOUR UNDER THE FOLLOWING DATES.

1841	A. H.	M. M.	P. H.	M. M.
Sept. 29th Wednesday	10	22	10	43
„ 30th Thursday	10	55	11	11
Oct. 1st Friday	11	26	11	38
„ 2d Saturday	11	52	0	7
„ 3d Sunday	0	23	0	33
„ 4th Monday	0	55	1	18

CALENDAR, SEPTEMBER 30 DAYS, 1841.

Week.	Month.	Remarkable Days.	Bombay Mean Time. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Phases of the Moon.
			H. M. S.	H. M. S	D. H. M.
W.	29	St. Michael.	5 51 41	5 49 4	○30 9 10 A
Th.	30	St. Jerome	5 51 47	5 48 21	
F.	1	Remigius.	5 51 59	5 47 31	
Sa	2		5 52 26	5 46 26	
Sun	3	17 *Sunday after Trinity.*	5 52 53	5 45 21	
M.	4		5 53 5	5 44 33	

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

ADEN	Aug. 29	CHINA	Aug. 24
AGRA	Sept. 19	DELHI	Sept. 11
ALEXANDRIA	Aug. 19	FRANCE	Aug. 15
AUSTRALIA.		HERAT	„ 11
Adelaide	June 18	LAHORE	Aug. 11
Sydney	July 17	LONDON	Aug. 4
Port Phillip	June 21	MADRAS	Sept. 18
BURMAH.		MANILLA	May 11
Moulmein	Aug. 18	MAURITIUS	Aug. 5
Rangoon	Aug. 7	NEPAUL	„ 1
CABOOL	Aug. 25	PENANG	„ 15
CAIRO	Aug. 20	PERSIAN GULPH	„ 10
CALCUTTA	Sept. 15	QUETTA	Sept. 8
CANDAHAR	„ 6	SCINDE	„ 11
CEYLON	Sept. 9	SINGAPORE	Sept 5

"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Thursday, September 30, 1841.

It is said that a letter has been received in Bombay from Sholapore stating that the report of guns was distinctly heard at the latter place as if some serious engagement had taken place with, as we suppose, the Arabs infesting that neighbourhood.

The Volunteers of Her Majesty's 6th Royal Regiment of Foot, lately arrived from Aden, we hear, are to be removed from the Town Barracks to Colaba, to make room for H. M. 4th Light Dragoons coming down from Kirkee to embark for England.

We have received a polite letter from the Reverend A. Goode, Chaplain of Kirkee, explaining the true state of the Spiritual aids at that station, and correcting some discrepancies we inadvertently permitted to pass through our pages. We are pleased to learn that as soon as ever the Church is completed, it will immediately be opened for Divine Service, in the mean time the Devotional exercises of Religion are performed in a building used as a Church, but now required by the Military authorities for other purposes, which circumstance has induced the Committee to urge the completion of the new Building that Religious Services at Kirkee may suffer no interruption.

The *Times* of yesterday contains a communication purporting to be an "official Document", which our co temporary has published at the request of the Portuguese authorities. The article which wears the appearance of "an official document" in the "General Department" "No. 371" contains a sally of abuse against, not the head but the heels of General Mahrino, the late Governor of Mosambique, who left Bombay by the last Steamer : It is a pretty specimen of the "official documents" dispatched by Captain Lopes de Lima, the acting Governor of Goa, to Her Christian Majesty's government at Lisbon. Well might the Editor of the *Times* give an extra dip into the inkstand to enable his pen to affix a couple of notes of admiration to the proof of character and nationality the "official document" contained.

The epistle of the acting Governor—we beg pardon, we should say Governor General—of the Portuguese settlements in India, is so replete with inaccuracies and anomalous statements, that we are disposed to examine its contents. In the first place Captain de Lima states that "having learned that in several Newspapers (which I in general do not read, not having time to spare for that purpose) there appeared a letter from Brigadier Joaquim Pereira Mahrino to the commanding officer at Belgaum, requesting assistance, for which he either did not wait, or without which he reached safe and sound his destination, in which letter I have been treated in a degrading manner by that unworthy Portuguese officer." Now we would ask the worthy acting Governor in which of the many journals he had not time to read that a letter appeared from General Mahrino ? Captain de Lima subsequently procured No. 35 of the Portuguese paper in Bombay and discovered the charges against himself. If we do not greatly err we were the first to bring to public notice the ill treatment of General Mahrino on his arrival at Goa ; but we have neither published, nor have we seen published, any letter to the commanding Officer at Belgaum, unworthy the pen of a General Officer at the time under restraint. We distinctly stated that an application was made to the British authorities at Belgaum for protection in consequence of the General's being made a prisoner, immediately on his arrival at Pangim, his not being permitted to go on shore, and the arrest of the General's Secretary who landed and went in search of apartments ; these facts have not, and cannot be gainsaid by Captain de Lima.

In the second place the attempt at recrimination by Captain de Lima is puerile in the extreme ; and the charges he brings against General Mahrino bear *prima facie* evidence of their fallacy, and at the same time prove the malevolence of feeling which suggested them. The characters of General Mahrino and Captain de Lima are too well known by the Portuguese to mislead the impartial reader from the fact, that, had the General landed at Goa the Portuguese there would have risen to the exception of one man (Sr. Cipriane) in favor of General Mahrino—a man endeared to the Colonial subjects of Portugal from his untainted integrity of character, benevolence of feeling and loyal attachment to the best interests of Her Christian Majesty ; in contradistinction to this the policy and conduct of Captain de Lima is repugnant to the sentiments of loyalty inspired in the breast of every true Portuguese by the last Charter, and the brand affixed upon him when at the de Verde islands has not been removed ; but on the contrary every day has but served to develope his wrong dispositon in carrying out the injurious schemes his loquacious mind has projected.

How the very reverse of acting unworthy the conduct an officer and a gentleman has been the case with General Mahrino ; our readers, having had the communications of the General frequently before them, are able to judge ; and, how disreputably Captain de Lima behaved to the General,—far his superior in rank, talent, and character,—has been palpably apparent.

The last para. of the worthy maligner of a brave General and Slave suppresser will alight upon the head of the writer who could pen such epithets as grace the conclusion of an "official document" to the Minister of Marine at Lisbon.

European Intelligence.

Political Profit and Loss.

The party journals keep counting noses as the returns are announced. "We have gained twelve on the boroughs," said the Times one day this week : "only eight," answered the Chronicle. But numbers alone do not decide : there remains the question, which phalanx is the more compact and united ? Great hopes are built by Whigs on the dissensions that are to break out in the Tory camp as soon as the party come into power. Dissensions of one kind there probably will be. Hecate, when acting as an Opposition leader, superintending the mixing of ingredients in the cauldron that is to make Macbeth Premier, says—

"Oh well done I commend your pains,
And every one shall share i' the gains."

But we suspect that even Hecate, with all her infernal auxiliaries, found it impossible to keep her word to its full extent. At any rate, mere mortal politicians are uniformly under the necessity of allowing some of their agents to go without their "share i' the gains." Hence grumblings and mutinies ; and these, of course, Peel, like all his predecessors, will have to encounter. But such dissensions do not make a disunited party. Even Ireland—the most difficult card Sir Robert has to play—does not look so hopeless as might have been anticipated. Mr. West's speech at the Dublin election, and the manner in which it was received, might almost tempt one to think that very Orangemen are learning moderation. Then, as Roger says in the Gentle Shephard, "Good Mr. Patrick, tak your ain tale haim :" are we to have a united Opposition ? We have Whig supporters of the Corn-laws standing beside members of the Anti-Corn-law League ; we have representatives of the Movement mingling with the opponents of Further Reform ; and, in addition to these discordant elements common to the whole empire, we have a hollow truce established between Repealers and Non-Repealers in Ireland, Dissenters and the High Church party in Scotland. Small wines when soured make passable vinegar, but there goes more to the making of a good Opposition than the wreck of an indifferent Ministry. Poor Dick Wilson used to exclaim, when any one complained that it was a bad day—"It's a damned bad day that won't serve to make a good night of : shut the windows, and bring pipes and porter." Statesmen are not so easily transmuted ; they more resemble the quantities in an algebraical equation, which possess exactly the same amount of negative value when transferred that they did of positive value in their original position.—(SPECTATOR.)

An end to all things.

The longest night must have an end. We have now been lying for eleven long years under the yoke of Whig misrule, but, thanks be to Heaven, we are now about to be emancipated,—let us hope for ever. We are constantly asked what Sir R. Peel will do when he is made Prime Minister. Absurd and frivolous enquiry ! He has told us, that, when in office, he *will* take a careful review of the circumstances of the country, and act accordingly. Wait until he takes his place to the right hand of the Speaker's chair, on the Treasury benches. Nous verrons alors ! At all events, we may safely assure our readers that he will do his duty. Success then to the new Conservative Government !—JOHN BULL.

Scotland.

Mr. Macaulay having been asked by the Town-Council of Edinburgh for a subscription towards the support of the races of that city, he replied by rebuking the body, very properly, for their improper demand—

"In the first place, I am not clear that the object is a good one ; in the next place, I am clear that by giving money for such an object in obedience to such a summons, I should completely change the whole character of my connexion with Edinburgh. It has been usual enough for rich families to keep a hold on corrupt boroughs by defraying the expenses of public amusements : sometimes it is a ball, sometimes a regatta. The Derby family used to support the Preston race. The Members for Beverly, I belive, find a bull for their constituents to bait. But these were not the conditions on which I undertook to represent Edinburgh. In return for your generous confidence, I offer faithful Parliamentary service, and nothing else. I am, indeed, most willing to do what I can towards assisting your registration. I am willing to contribute the little that I can spare to your most useful public charities. But even that I do not consider as matter of contract. Nor should I think it proper that the Town-Council should call on me to contribute even to a hospital or a school, but the call which is now made is one so objectionable, that I must plainly say I would rather take the Chiltern Hundreds than comply with it." Spectator.

Lord William Paget, when asked at the election whether he objected to pledges, declared that he had really nothing to pledge but himself, and that he would make speeches enough to the votes, if they would be satisfied with *spouting* of that description.

Honest Tom Steele boasted at a Repeal meeting in Dublin, on Thursday, that he was O'Connell's "head pacificator of Ireland," and in that capacity O'Connell had bestowed upon him "his agitating cap." The cap, doubtless, may fit tolerably well, but there is one thing O'Connell cannot do and that is give his *head* along with it. Honest Tom must be content with O'Connell's cap without his cranium.

O'Connell, whatever the Tories may say, still sustains his power of blarney in high perfection. On the day of the declaration for Cork, the agitator, in the course of his speech, asked "How many teetotallers have here ?' [Here a vast number of the crowd held up their hands, amidst, loud cheering.] "Oh !" exclaimed O'Connell, "that is a grand display indeed, and I bow to *the majority and dignity of your virtue !*' (Cheers.) Yes, cheers, indeed ! How could the teetotallers help being pleased at so choice a compliment ? Cold-blooded as Father Mathew's water-drinking disciples may be, they could not fail to be warmed by such an eulogy. It is O'Connell's merits that out-blarneys everybody else ; he tolerates not brother near the blarny-stone. The Irish teetotallers have already repealed the union of whisky and water, and after the handsome things O'Connell has said of them, they will be ready enough, no doubt, to help him to obtain that other Repeal which he professes to be so anxious about.—Satirist.

Unclaimed Letters.

News Papers.

1 R. W. Young Esq.
1 Burjorjee Merwanjee Esq.
1 Captain Cameron.
1 Captain Begbie.
1 Captain L. Reale.
1 Rev. Joze Maria.
1 F. Fernandes.
1 Mr. Condr. Cotter.
1 Mr. R. Dickson.
1 Mr. R. Clarke.
1 R. H. Young Fsq.
1 Lieut. R. Henderson, Engineer.
1 Captain James Liddle.
1 Lieut. Colonel M. Booth.
1 Captain J. Blackburne.
1 Lieut. Mackinson.
1 D. B. Morrison.

SHIP LETTERS.

1	Charles Davis Esq. Post Office.....	Bombay.
1	James Gordon Esq. Madras Army...	do.
1	S. Johnson Esq.	
1	Hugh Rigg Esq. Madras Presideney.	do.
2	Colonel Gordon 23rd R. N. I.	do.
1	Major W. Jacob, Artillery.	do.
1	Capt. Hugh Walker, 14th Madras N. I.	do.
2	Lieut. J. S. Kemball, 26th N. I.	do.
1	Ensign Close, 2nd B. E. R.	do.
1	Mrs. Mary Pickenie	do.
1	Mrs. L. Flanwick.	do.
1	Mrs. Hallaran, Queen's Depot.	do.
1	Mrs. Meckyohn,	do.
1	Mrs. Mary Nancy, do.	do.
1	Messrs. R. and J. Reed.	do.
1	Ditto Dixon, & Co.	do.
1	Mr. William Ropor	do.
1	Mr. A. C. Martin, Indian Navy.	do.
1	Mr. Robert Paton, Ship Oswell.	do.
2	Mr. Joseph Warn	do.
1	Mr. George Buyant.	do.
1	J. P. Pritchard, Ship Catherine.	do.
1	Mr. B. Kane.	do.
1	Mr. R. D. Buchanan.	do.
1	Mr. J. Parrott.	do.
1	Mr. C. F. White.	do.
1	Mr. John Crosby Junior.	do.
1	Mr. William Watt.	do.
2	Mr. W. Rice.	do.
1	J. Rodgers.	do.
1	Senr. Dossabay Nassarvanjee.	do.
1	John Palmer, ship Wm. Shan.	do.
1	Henry Manahan, Steamer Berenice.	do.
1	Alexander Sinclair, Steamer Asyria.	do.
1	Soonderjee and Cursondas.	do.
1	Hajee Mahomed Ally Suffer.	do.
1	Abraham Christian.	do.
1	Peetabur Vitthull.	do.
1	Kissowram Lallchund	do.
1	Dorabjee Muncherjee, Esq.	do.

J. A. SHAW,
Post Master Genl.

B'bay Genl. Post Office, 22d Sept. 1841.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez on Friday the 1st October next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILL, Lt. Col. Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 18th August 1841.

Vessels Expected.

Names.	*Agents.*	*From*	*To Sail*
*Cambrian	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	London	23d June.
*Tanjore	Foster & Co.	do.	4th June
Malabar	Skinner & Co.	do.	20th July.
*John McLellan		do.	9th June
*Reliance	Remington & Co.	do.	22d June
Childe Harold	Foster & Co.	do.	23d July.
Bombay	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	In July.
*Sarah	Grey & Co.	do.	7th June.
*Tasso	Foster & Co.	do.	18th June.
Reaper		do.	
Anonyma		Shields	In August
*Ceylon		Liverpool	16th June.
Devonport		do.	
*Higginson	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	29th June.
Mertoun	Mc., Brownrigg & co.	do.	1st August
*Ulverstone		do.	8th June.
William Pirrie		do.	
Helen Stewart	Macvicar, Burn & co.	do.	14th July
Caledonia	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	In July.
Princess Charlotte	W. Nicol & Co.	bo.	
Queen Victoria	Pollexfen, Milne & co.	do.	
Montague	Skinner & co.	do.	15th July
Clansman	W. & T. Edmond & co.	do.	23d July
Christiana		do.	
Alex. Grant		do.	
Woodman		do.	3d July
Agnes Gilmore		Clyde	10th Feb.
*Brilliant	Macvicar. Burn & co.	do.	26th June.
*Strabane		do.	6th July
*Thistle		do.	10th July
*Aqueda		do.	19th July
Mavis		China	
Lydia	Grey & Co.	Aden	
Kilblains	Eglington Maclean & Co.	Calcutta	

* Have sailed by the latest accounts.

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